

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1

gifts of materials now flowing into the depot of the Central Executive Committee in Manchester. The committee have especially to record, with satisfaction, the results of the exertions made especially by the ladies of the Manchester and Lancashire branch, who have sent in eleven bales of clothes and materials, which are now being distributed for the benefit of the war effort. They may also reason to believe that this is only an example will be followed by the formation of ladies' committees in other towns for the collection, sorting, packing, and sending up into the depot of clothes and materials to be made up into clothes for the war effort. It is known that labels for bales may be obtained from the War Office, and that the undermentioned railway companies have agreed to transport them free of charge.

The provision of proper clothing for the population will form as much a part in the relief to be given during the winter, that the central committee has decided to ask the grant from New South Wales is applicable to "the purchase of clothing to be made up into clothing and distributed as relief." It is to be noted that the clothing, therefore, that clothes made from materials to be placed there, and the clothing to be made up into clothing.

Some local relief committees have caused the clothing distributed by them to be stamped, and have given it upon these stamps, list of the recipients should be stamped either in place with the clothing, or to exchange the clothing for it in buying intoxicating liquor. The incident, therefore, is to be stamped.

This grant also contemplates the sending of all children of families receiving relief to school, as a condition that all assistance be paid on behalf of such children, and that the parents, in order to receive the grant, shall continue in this district. The Central Board regularly during the year has already in their circular to local relief committees, emphasized the strong sense of the importance of keeping the school-children of the entire population unbroken during the want of employment.

Lastly : the conditions of the grant from New South Wales in-

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For ordinary grants, or separately, but you are fully alive to the fact that to make it until your plans are so matured as to enable you to answer the several questions in the form, either with respect to the schools already in existence, or with respect to schools which the local committee thereby engages to establish, and for which it has made preliminary arrangements for securing rooms, and teachers, it has assisted teachers.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN Wm. MACLEOD, Hon. Sec.

(N)
Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley, Lancashire, October 1st, 1862.
Gentlemen, I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 28th inst.

The Central Executive Relief Committee the very important intelligence communicated by you, that her Majesty's colony of New Guinea is apparently suffering a disastrous epidemic of malaria, the alleviation of the growing distress of which it is a direct cause. The patriotic and munificent donation exceeding \$1,000. The Central Executive Committee are also grateful for the wisdom with which you have been directed towards the maintenance of order, and the preservation of the various classes of society, and to the right moral guidance of the population, by providing for their appropriation of the proceeds in the most judicious manner, and to the provision of sewing and other useful employment; and to the keeping the schooling of children of all families in regular attendance.

The Central Executive Committee have, in resolutions which I had the honor to move, and which were most cordially and unanimously adopted, expressed their deep sense of the value of the services rendered by the loyal attachment to the mother country, which pervade the remotest provinces of the empire, and bind them together as one people. Such sympathy has not only a most salutary effect upon the working classes of the country by strengthening their reliance on the Government, but it also tends to strengthen the patriotic feeling of community of interests, and unity among all classes at home, but also between all the dependent

I should entirely fail in my duty if I neglected to say that the details of the conditions on which the donation from New South Wales has been placed at the disposal of the Central Executive Committee are adopted and approved by that committee with perfect unanimity, and that to each of them I have given my personal assent. I have carefully discussed and elaborated a circular, which, in proportion as it descends into minute particulars, will, I hope, be regarded by the colony as a proof of the earnest wish of the Central Executive Committee to be guided in all their proceedings by the countryman, a grateful respect to the wishes of the colonists, and an entire acquiescence on the part of the committee with their suggestions.

to the poor and to work to improve the condition of the colonies, and to promote the moral and social improvement of the classes for whose benefit these contributions were made.

I beg to forward you, for distribution, to the several principal officers of the colony, the enclosed copies of the circulars, and of the committee's report; and to assure you that the local relief committees throughout the cotton districts, are actively engaged in carrying its provisions into execution.

I am, finally, to express to you personally my deep sense of the great courtesy and assistance which I have received from you, and of the benevolent intentions of the contributors to this fund, in her Majesty's colony of New South Wales.

To Sir Daniel Cooper, Edward Hamilton, and James Macarthur,
Esquires.

London and North Western; Great Western; South Eastern;
Great Northern; Midland; North Eastern; South Devon;
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; Taff Vale; Devon;
Rutlin, Co.own, and Vale of Clwyd; London and South Western;
Furness Railway; Blyth and Tyne.

* On loan from the relief committee.

DOGS OF LUXURY.
(From the London Review, September 20.)

No tax would be more unpopular in France than one levied indiscriminately upon all dogs, including the watchdog of the provincial peasant, the bulldog, as well as the coterminator and hawk's dog, which is trained to draw the cart that contains his master's little fortune. The recent dog-tax has been framed in such a manner as not to fall upon either class of animal. It is the principle of all Imperial taxation that the masses shall be as lightly burdened as possible.

because of all classes they are the most impatient and
 reave under fiscal burdens. The fatherly interest
 which the French Government takes in the
 peasant, is accordingly extended to the peasant's
 dog. This is no doubt as it should be.
 Love me, love my dog, is a maxim
 based upon a thorough knowledge of human nature,
 and the legislator who protects the poor man's favourite
 and friend consults not merely the comfort and the
 convenience, but the pride of his poorer subjects. It

in only "the dog of luxury" that is to be taxed in France. A considerable difficulty has arisen in consequence of this subtle distinction. Numerous protests have been made against the application of the impost to individual cases, upon the ground that the particular dog, on which it is proposed to levy it, is not "a dog of luxury." The Council of State have been obliged in consequence to give their minds to the question. The definition of a lobster is said, once upon a time, to have baffled success.

fully the united ingenuity of the French Academy. The definition of a dog of luxury is like manner has puzzled the Council of State. At last the world has been acquainted with their decision, which it is needless to say has been based upon the most philosophical principles. Nor is the problem an easy one. Everybody knows that the simplest definition of a gentleman is that he is a similar kind of dog keeps a gig. In what way can a similar kind be drawn between a gentlemanly dog, or dog of luxury, and a gentlemanly dog, or dog of luxury?

appearance does not constitute a sufficient test. Nothing is more certain than that a dog of luxury may be ugly. The dog of luxury may also, as is obvious from our experience of daily life, be exceedingly ill-tempered. High birth and breeding has its merits in most places; but in France the principles of the Revolution forbid, no doubt, of a dog's social position being fixed by an aristocratical standard. The descendant of a King Charles, in the eyes of the law, is not necessarily above the repre-

representative of the common four-footed *votaries*. Gentle blood does not make a dog of luxury. A dog is a dog for all that. On the other hand, mere moral beauty of character does not raise a dog above the heads of his humbler companions. A dog of luxury is not known by his freedom from the passions and prejudices of his kind. Advocates of competitive examination will be pleased to learn that the test applied approaches more nearly to the description of an educational one. A dog of

luxury, as a general rule, is a clever dog. He is also a dog whose talents render him the ornament and the favourite of society. We regret, for the sake of the young gentlemen of her Majesty's Civil Service, to be compelled to add that a clever dog of luxury in France, as well as England, even when he arrives at mature years, is a dog who, in spite of his talents, is perfectly useless to the world.

It is obvious that in the classification they have made, the French Council of State have not started

from the point of view of the comfort of society. "All taxes are not prohibitive, but all taxes exercise a gentle discouraging influence upon the articles of which they are imposed. One would have hoped that upon *a priori* grounds, that a dog-tax would be so framed as to bear most heavily upon the dogs who made themselves most objectionable to private life. A crotchety or irritable dog would be gently reminded of his infirmity by being made to pay more to society, and a soothing stimulus would be administered to the more amiable and unobtrusive."

thus be given to canine animosity for the sake of Christian virtue among dogs, and the discouragement of noisy or vicious habits. Nobody knows how much dogs perceive by instinct of good or evil, or affection, or fear. In course of time you might be able to appeal, perhaps, to his love of justice and his common sense. He might be made to understand that a bad temper was not merely unjustifiable upon moral grounds, but was expensive and troublesome to himself. He would see that it

to himself and master became the dog of a poor but honest man who could not afford to pay taxes, to live cheerfully and soberly, and, as far as possible, to consult what is perhaps, in

The Hector, an iron-clad "ram" of upwards of 1,000 tons, has been launched at Govan, on the Clyde.

S. way as the album itself, being
Livers, of Turin, whose adm
attracting so much attention a

This table: a piece of delicate craft

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from whom I gather that the use of such a calm and elevating seems to be one of Garibaldi's characteristics. He is generally considered the Italian hero to be a mixture of energy and the impetuosity probably a touch of his own power. Among the popular hero, and dying hero, he says that about Garibaldi is his high and serene quietude, all the qualities of his simplicity, and gentleman, "make you sense of a being from another sphere. Something seems to emanate from his living presence, by all means, which has the power to draw their light out of ordinary men; and mental feeling caused by their will, which leads to him as something ordinary mortal." He is regarded by the forward-thinking as being the man who is more vigorously called for as a person worthy of the romantic known for evil in the Southern and imprisoned, to the wealth to the embarrassment to lodge them, more than perpetrated among them, in which they make a lengthened stay in all also visit Sicily. His son, who is charged with their father's duties, is the King of the adjacent "Roman subjects" are some of their friends. Naples has been greatly esteemed off, favoured by a general enthusiasm, the English ships held feasting, dancing, and celebrating the two days of rest and satisfaction of all, condemned to four the first movement, and from the Neapolitan turnkey, arrested in consequence, effected the escape. He is the man who is lauded for his service, and dared to be only as his friends would.

"The Merry Wives of the reverend lordship was of dry lun." He is the first of his magnificent architects, and the out hitherto incomplete, character to the finishing touch. He is the man who it has invited the Arts — of Turin, Rome, and Vienna, and the various plans which he put out of the world.

"The Merry Wives of the war, Monsiegnor proof of the mildness of Rome in which to lodge about in vain for a appropriate sense of the in question to be thus of builders, masons, to the roof, which was his workpeople, and materials, to be let interior of the building, as he had the rooms of these were immediately by the masons, who engaged a communication at the building, and of the going on. Attended with his rights and Pope to pray for redress, and to the master, of his post. The inquisitor Rome is compelled to say to be depending on fill his letter with how ingeniously the ear to exert themselves to the well-known of civil and social.

"The Merry Wives of his inconsiderate in his own way of doing which he was aware, and from the Prince of Wales, to Liban, to just days after the Court is going to Com-

STELLIA.

ALTERNATIVE.—On this 6th instant remarks: nominally rules the past—Edward, Mr. C. determined to try our not be charged against and Mr. Cowper of the does not contain have been nearly four Government works as the results of public wants: The we have, and appealed to facts and soaked and threatened with universal suffrage and he has so "fixed" on it, he stated, "if people of these neglected has really the power, but he now finds that in a attempt them to bid ment that Mr. Cowper's the want, and as a star is in the manner to go farther than the same most to will, eventually win, in political world that is by Crown to, and we any New territory is left for unsuit and are not prepared to the amount of money attempted to go to arrive at some conclusion: but the returns the Darling, Leach, and the Murray and good understanding of the grounds of this is for assessments, the small township of 10,000 have been for the and sold. The Moulaiana, Mosma, places, have bought the on; and, comparatively the revenue that might be levied on these in these Government were as it is not the case. We "stowed away in the Government are social in contact with the political on small proportion of Mr. Cowper came to that we were to play so many difficult to day true to nature. Mr. Wiper continues from the same bottle, come state, if repeated, as our politician's of a tedious and evident that with its price, its polit- in these distant dis-

the construction of iron-

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

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war into free States. The attempt to utterly overthrow and capture the whole Union army on the Potomac, and the "bottle neck" position—days known as "bottle neck"—having failed, and McClellan having obtained an unassailable position under cover of his gun-boats, the Confederate Generals were obliged to retreat, and to dispatch withdrew some 150,000 men from the camp on the Potomac, and reformed the design of suddenly attacking Pope, weakly menacing Richmond by the line of the Rappahannock, and destroying his whole force before it could be reinforced. To retreat was the only course open to McClellan, to hasten to his succour, and to the relief of the capital thus threatened. This, to a certain extent, was the more desired by the Government at Washington. To retreat was the only course open to McClellan, to hasten to his succour, and to the relief of the capital thus threatened. This, to a certain extent, was the more desired by the Government at Washington. To retreat was the only course open to McClellan, to hasten to his succour, and to the relief of the capital thus threatened. This, to a certain extent, was the more desired by the Government at Washington.

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of the essence of such bargains to encourage and authorize one State to criticize and find fault with the negotiation of the other—a habit more likely sources of misunderstanding and quarrel. Here, for example, we have the United States freely rebuking its own Government and Canada of course enjoying the benefit of a sharp reply.

And not only has this discussion added another to the long list of warnings against reciprocity treaties, but it has also pointed out the inherent relief the empirical and inconsistent policy pursued by the Canadian high duties on manufactured goods, the levying latterly enjoyed the bad pre-eminence of being the nature of public works, and the fact that the same time has cultivated two utterly and discordant systems of legislation. With one hand the tariff has been increased and discouraged, and a powerful rival has been instituted, and with the other hand there have been measures to attract commerce from foreign regions and open free ports in new territories. The course of Canada is surely sufficiently plain. Until she forego the advantage of raising revenue by Customs duties. She will never obtain an even and secure external trade except by none; per se, in other words, free trade policy—and free trade, free ports to all the world. In the meantime, people must be willing to provide by internal taxes a large part of the very light cost of their own parliamentary government.

But, apart from British aid, where would Canada have been by this time? It was British guarantee British money which made her canals and railways, and yet to become either secure or productive to the lander. The Canadian equivalent of England, means absorption into the Northern States, with its commerce crushed by the Zollverein arrangement, or, if it were to be the New York Committee has very much to say for itself. As regards her trade, the interest of England is that Canada should do the best for herself. If she was a foreign State, our manifest interest would be the same. The only interest of England is to keep close to this course, under two conditions, and two only, she may hope to do so: she must bear her full share of the cost of government, and she must be able to contribute to provide a reasonable return for English capital, and the improvement of her territory and the advancement of her people. —*Economist*, September 13.

THE PYRENEES CROSSED BY RAILWAY

(From the *Financ*.)

ON the 21st of August, the first railway train, drawn by locomotive engines, crossed the chain of the Pyrenees, and over the northern division of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway, which runs from Bilbao to the town of Miranda on the Ebro. On the 22nd the Minister of Public Works for Spain made an inspection from Miranda to Bilbao, returning on the 23rd. The distance from Bilbao to Miranda is about 106 English miles, of which more than 40 miles are in the Pyrenees. The railway crosses the Ebro at 2163 ft. above the sea, being the lowest point of the whole range of the Pyrenees. The northern slopes are almost invariably steep. Here the difficulties of the overcross are concentrated. In the present case they have been surmounted by winding along the shoulders of the mountains, with heavy works of excavation, tunnelling, and embankment, until the railway reaches the summit of the range, where a line was usually considered should be made to enable a locomotive engine to travel over it with speed and safety, and dragging heavy loads. The average rate of ascent from the Ebro to the summit is 100 feet to the mile. The predominant curvature is towards the north, and the curves are constantly reversing. There are two points on the line at the entrance of the Concha, or Basin of Ordina (the ancient capital of the province of Navarre), where the line is measured horizontally across the neck or gorge of the basin, which are distant fully eight miles and a half from each other in travelling along the line, and which are separated by a valley 1000 feet wide. In the railway would be out of place here, and it would occupy pages to paint in words the grandeur of the mountain scenery, so useful as it was seen, in full perfection, on each day's journey, which seemed over each day's progress as if it had been a long view were almost as rapid as the motion of the locomotive engine, owing to the stuporous character of the course, forced upon the passenger by the ruggedness of the mountains. The glimpse of the northern landscape which the passenger had was over the Gujuli Waterfall, and down to a depth of 400 feet to the bottom of the ravine, into which the river Ebro flows, and the view of the summit-tunnel to emerge into wide meadow with a gently-falling stream; for the descent on the southern side is very gradual, the average rate from the Ebro being less than twenty-four feet per mile. The valley into which the Ebro flows is also much easier. The most remarkable point in the descent is the pass or gorge of the Techas, through which flows the River Bara at the village of Sabiñaneta, and the valley into which the Ebro flows, in the quarters the night before the battle of Vittoria, in the summer of 1813.

The time occupied by trains between Bilbao and Miranda is about two hours. The steepness of the powerful locomotives of this railway the sharp curves and steep gradients in ascending from the north to the summit appear to make no difference with trains of seven or eight carriages.

On the 21st of August the crossing of the mountains on the 22nd of August there was the usual coriège of authorities and officials meeting the Minister of Public Works and the gentlemen of his party. The usual ceremony of the crossing of the mountains was performed, and the Minister of Public Works made a speech. Upon arriving in Bilbao a small steamer took the distinguished group down to the mouth of the river (Nervion), where a good view was obtained of the deep bay of Bilbao, where it is proposed to build a great artificial harbour, and the view within which nearly 1600 acres of sheltered anchorage will be attainable—in fact, a safety harbour, so much required at the extremity of the Bay of Biscay, where the Ebro enters the Bay of Biscay.

The railway (which is to be completed by the early part of the year 1863) proceeds eastward from Miranda for nearly ninety miles, in the north or south direction, and is a strategic though not a purely engineering reason. Its course is marked by many places of historical celebrity or interest—Haro, Briona, Cenicero, Navarrete, Longrono, Calahorra, Alfoa, and various others. Between Alfoa and Tudela the railway crosses the Ebro, and the line has been in operation, and the line from Zaragoza to Barcelona was opened last year.

The amount expended and to be expended on the 13 miles of the Bilbao and Miranda Railway is £2,500,000. The sixty-six miles from Bilbao to Miranda (including twenty miles of the most difficult of railway works known, principally through the Pyrenees) have cost merely £1,000,000. The cost of the line from Bilbao to Miranda is £1,500,000. The whole of the money has been spent on stations, rolling-stock, management, &c. The total, with all paid and to be paid, is £2,500,000. The whole of the capital is Spanish money, mostly subscribed by Bilbao and its commercial connections.

In the Engineering Council at Madrid, an interesting model on a large scale of the passage of the Tudela and Bilbao Railway across the Pyrenees. It has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most perfect topographical and geological model yet exhibited.

PURIFICATION OF WATER BY FERROUS.—M. RABINET has presented a note of his experiments on this subject to the French Academy of Sciences. His results verify the statements of Faraday, Frémy, and other chemists, that iron, in the form of ferrous sulphate, in the first place, while the sale or other substances remain in what is termed "the mother liquor." The details of the experiments will be found in the *Comptes Rendus*. Sp. at Boulogne, he says that the purity of this water appears to be such that it may be employed in the cases where distilled water is new used. He gives a table of results derived from the experiments made at Boulogne, and the water was used at Paris and of the water of a well at Rheims. NEW BLUE AND GREEN DYEN.—In the *Revue de Chimie Appliquée* for May will be found a note, by M. H. Koechlin, of a process of dyeing blue and green, by the action of iron and lead, based on the transformation of two oxides. The details are too long for our pages, and involve, as the author says, scientific rather than commercial interests. Inasmuch as it is in the manufacture of turkey reds, indigo, and other dyes, combinations of lead are reserved, which he usually employed as mordants of blues and greens, and it is to be derived from the unsatisfactory process.

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